PER. SEC.
NYPL

The People's Korea

No. 847 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1977 (1961年6月22日第3種郵便物認可)

U.S. Must Give Up 'Two-Korea' Policy

Lao Prime Minister Visits DPRK

"We demand the U.S. imperialists completely withdraw all their weapons of destruction including tactical nuclear weapons and all their occupationist troops from south Korea.

"The United States must give up its black-hearted manoeuvres to create 'two Koreas' and perpetuate the division of Korea."

So declared Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, at a grand banquet arranged on the Jun. 13 evening by President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in honour of the visiting Lao party and government delegation.

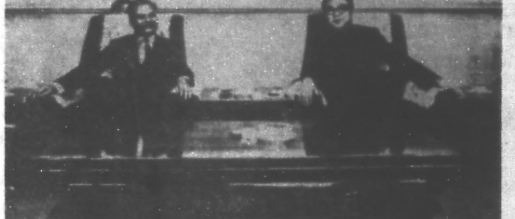
Prime Minister Kaysone, head of the Lao delegation, also said, "The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic resolutely supports the reasonable proposals set forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country free from outside interference."

The Lao party and government delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the LPDR, paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK from Jun. 13 to 18 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, according to KCNA reports.

Prime Minister Kaysone was accompanied by the members of the delegation—Phoun Sipaseuth, Member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy Prime Minister of the LPDR Government and Foreign Minister; Sanan Southichak, Member of the LPRP Central Committee and Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transportation; Sisana Sisane, Alternate Member of the LPRP Central Committee and Minister of Information, Propaganda, Tourism and Culture; Thongsavath Khaykhamphithoun, vice-Minister of the Prime Minister's Office; and Thavone Schaleun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the DPRK—and the suite.

President Kim Il Sung cordially greeted Prime Minister Kaysone and his entourage at the airport on Jun. 13.

Meeting the Lao delegation at the airport were Pak Sung Chul, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kye Ung Tae and Hwang Jang Yop, and chairmen of committees and ministers of the Administration Council.



President Kim Il Sung on Jun. 13 met Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Talks Held

Talks were held in Pyongyang on Jun. 14 between the party and government delegations of the DPRK and Laos. The DPRK delegation was headed by Premier Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, as the Lao delegation was led by Prime Minister Kaysone.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two countries and questions of common concern.

On Jun. 16 talks were held between President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and Prime Minister Kaysone. The talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Orders Awarded

A ceremony for awarding orders and medals of the DPRK to Prime Minister Kaysone and the members of the Lao party and government delegation was held in Pyongyang on Jun. 17.

At the ceremony President Kim Il Sung personally awarded Order of National Flag First Class to Prime Minister Kaysone, Order of Labour to deputy Prime Minister Phoun and Orders of National Flag Second Class and Third Class to the other members respectively.

A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on the same day in welcome of the Lao party and government delegation. President Kim Il Sung was present at the welcome meeting in company with Prime Minister Kaysone. Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi made a welcome speech, and he was followed by Prime Minister Kaysone.

The North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee hosted a banquet for the Lao delegation on Jun. 15 when it visited the province. Premier Pak Sung Chul was present there.

Joint Communique Issued

A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Jun. 18. President Kim, Il Sung and Prime Minister Kaysone signed the joint communique.

The Lao party and government delegation left Pyongyang that day. President Kim Il Sung turned out to the airport and warmly saw off Prime Minister Kaysone.

During its sojourn in the DPRK, the Lao delegation visited Mangyongdae, the birth place of President Kim Il Sung, the Institute of National Economy, Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Rihyon Water Pumping Station, Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, Pyongyang Metro, Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and Migok Cooperative Farm. The delegation saw the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" and the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" respectively performed in honour of the Lao mission.

Jun. 25—Jul. 27 Joint Campaign

The people of the world are marking the annual Jun. 25—Jul. 27 anti-U.S. joint struggle month. This year's month-long campaign is characterized by the fact that the world situation has been changing since the Carter administration's inauguration which pursues a new global policy in keeping with world public opinion strongly demanding detente and also by the fact that the U.S. ground troops are being withdrawn from south Korea.

U.S. President Carter in his campaign pledge promised to conduct human rights diplomacy and pull the U.S. troops out of south Korea. In his inaugural speech, Carter declared that he would defend human rights and human dignity and set up a new world order to promote dialogue and peace. The U.S. president reaffirmed this position in a speech made on May 22 at Notre Dame University, Indiana.

Actually, America's human rights diplomacy is supposedly designed to direct its spearhead to certain countries and not to value human rights and human dignity sincerely.

This is well exemplified by the fact that the U.S. administration not only ruled out the notorious repressive Seoul "regime" from a list of the countries to which U.S. aid should be suspended, but confirmed the continuing defense commitment to the despotic "regime."

As for the troop withdrawal, the White House is planning to phase out only the ground forces from south Korea over four or five years, with the air force kept intact there, in a manner not to destroy the "balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula. The troop pullback also requires prior consultations with Seoul and Tokyo as a precondition.

What is more, the phased withdrawal of the ground troops is said to be accompanied with a build-up of the south Korean army as well as by the reinforcement of the U.S. air and naval forces in south Korea and Japan.

EDITORIAL

In addition, the U.S. administration reaffirmed the U.S. defense commitment to the dictator Pak Jung Hi's south Korea, on the basis of the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty."

The United States is trying to integrate the U.S. bases in south Korea with those in Okinawa, Japan and to have the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" replace the U.S. ground forces.

On the other hand, in a bid to protect the Pak Jung Hi "regime", Washington calls for the so-called "cross recognition" of the DPRK and the "ROK" by the four powers of the USSR, China, the U.S. and Japan.

This is designed to legalize "two Koreas" and thus to perpetuate the division of the country, by getting the puppet "regime" of south Korea recognized as a "legitimate sovereign state" under international law.

We Koreans cannot permit the United States to disregard the national desire of the Korean people and to fabricate "two Koreas."

In particular, the cross U.S. effort to mobilize the reviving Japanese militarists into its aggressive Asian policy centered on Korea is bound to be faced with strong rejection by the peace-loving Asian peoples.

No Koreans can accept such a doctrine as "the security of south Korea is essential for that of Japan," which has been repeatedly confirmed in a series of U.S.-Japan summit meetings. There is no doubt that the south Korean clique in the U.S.-Japan joint statements is aimed at creating an integrated south Korea-Japan operational system and at wiretapping Japan to ensure American interests in south Korea.

We quote President Kim Il Sung as saying:

The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires, first of all, the elimination of foreign interference which is the main barrier to reunification.

The chief outside force that stands in the way of our country's independent, peaceful reunification is U.S. imperialism." (A report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Oct. 9, 1975 in Pyongyang)

The very U.S. military presence in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula violates not only the universally accepted right to national self-determination but also the UN Charter and the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Tension existing on the peninsula stems from the GIs' stationing in south Korea as the U.S. involvement in the Korean question.

The United States should give up the "two-Korea" policy, as the artificial division of the country itself is a violation of the fundamental human rights of the Korean people. Only independent and peaceful reunification can lead to detente in Far East in the true sense of the word.

Today, the world public pays keen attention to the Korean question.

Especially, the people of the world including Koreans focus their attention on how Carter will fulfil his campaign pledge, by disengaging himself from the old U.S. Korean policy based on the outdated "policy of strength," a by-product of cold war strategy.

The U.S. president should carry into effect his human rights commitment without fail, as he promised it before the American public during the election campaign. Therefore, Carter is obliged to withdraw all the U.S. troops from south Korea unconditionally and stop aiding the repressive Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The Koreans can never accept "two Koreas." Korea must be one and remain the Land of Morning Calm.

We hope the peace- and justice-loving people of the world will join in the month-long worldwide joint campaign from Jun. 25 to Jul. 27 to demand the U.S. disengage itself from south Korea and to accelerate the reunification of Korea.

Brezhnev Supports Pyongyang's Reunification Proposals

Socialist Countries Stand by DPRK

Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, answering the questions raised by the managing director of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun", referred to the situation of the Korean Peninsula.

He said:

We support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on making all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and creating favourable conditions for the reunification of the country in a peaceful way and on a democratic basis without any outside interference. This is not only our stand. In view of the UN resolution calling for creating favourable conditions to convert the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea, this stand is shared by most of the UN member states.

Socialist countries in their recent joint communiques unanimously expressed their support for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea mentioned by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: a Soviet-Bulgarian communique; Polish-German communique; Czechoslovakian-Cyprian communique; and German-East German statement.

The Soviet-Bulgarian communique issued after the visit of the Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Soviet Union expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The communique stressed that the two sides fully support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying the country peacefully on democratic principles without any outside interference.

A joint communique on the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the German Democratic Republic expressed solidarity with the cause of national reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The communique supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on peacefully solving the problem of the Korean Peninsula in a democratic way.

In a communique on the visit of the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister to Cyprus, the two sides stressed that Korea should be reunified peacefully on a democratic basis.

A joint statement, issued after the talks held between the party and government delegations of the GDR and Laos during the latter's visit to the German Democratic Republic, referred to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

It stressed: The party and government delegations of the German Democratic Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic fully support the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peacefully solving the problem in the Korean Peninsula.

Both sides demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Demands 'B-52' Bombing Exercise Be Stopped

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) June 13 in a commentary headlined "Bombing Exercise of U.S. Strategic Bombers Must Be Discontinued At Once" bitterly lashes at the bombing exercise of U.S. "B-52" strategic bombers in south Korea.

According to a recent issue of Japanese Yomiuri Shimbun, the flight of U.S. "B-52" strategic bombers from the Guam base to south Korea and their bombing exercise in the sky over south Korea have been regularly conducted twice or thrice every month since last year and recently the role of the Guam-based U.S. strategic air group has increased still more.

Recalling that Okinawa-based U.S. "B-52" strategic bombers also made flights to south Korea and conducted bombing exercise there many times and the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army are continuously staging joint military exercises, the commentary says: such regular large-scale military exercises of the U.S. imperialists run counter to the desire of the world people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Today it is the unanimous desire of our people and the world people to ease the tension in Korea and open a phase for the peaceful settlement of the question of her reunification and we are making every possible effort for this. The open military action conducted by the U.S. imperialists at this very time under the eyes of the world people shows that they have not given up the aggressive design to freeze the division of Korea and keep south Korea for ever as their colony and military base.

The commentary continues:

The U.S. imperialists have military exercise grounds everywhere. Yet they send "B-52" strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons to south Korea to hold bombing exercise there. This pursues the sinister aim to threaten the south Korean people, encourage the south Korean puppet clique's suppression of the people and intensify the war machinations in Korea.

To create "two Koreas" and realise their aggressive design on Korea, the U.S. imperialists consider it necessary more than anything else to put down the desire of the south Korean people for democracy and peaceful reunification and encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique standing in isolation within and without and make them feel reassured.

To all intents and purposes, the bombing exercise of the U.S. strategic bombers in the sky over south Korea is a provocative act designed to increase the tension in Korea and obstruct her reunification and a product of the criminal machinations of the US imperialists to realize at any cost their aggressive design on Korea.

The commentary stresses that the bombing exercise and all other war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea must be stopped at once. This, it says, is the unanimous demand of our people and the world people.

Korean residents in the U.S. demonstrate, calling for the U.S. disengagement from south Korea, the overthrow of the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi "regime" and national reunification.

DPRK Holds Argentina Responsible for Severance of Diplomatic Ties

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to report as follows in connection with the unilateral severance of state relations with our country by the Argentine authorities on June 14:

According to foreign press reports, the Argentine authorities stated that they unilaterally severed diplomatic relations with our country.

The Argentine authorities' unilateral announcement of the severance of diplomatic relations with our country is an unwarranted act betraying the will of the peoples of the two countries and a link in the manoeuvres of the imperialists to wreck the unity of the world peace-loving peoples and the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

As already known, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Argentina had developed on good terms in the interests of the two peoples since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on June 1, 1973.

But the Argentine military government has systematically persisted in organized and planned intrigues to worsen the relations with us since its seizure of power.

The Argentine military authorities, ignoring the diplomatic practice and diplomatic privilege from long ago, have openly hindered the activities of our mission, doggedly shadowing and watching our diplomats.

They went so far as to interrogate and persecute those who had contacts with officials of our mission on business and plotted to instigate their hirelings to allure and kidnap officials of our mission.

Our mission, proceeding from the desire not to undermine the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries, asked several times the Argentine authorities to ensure the safety of the staff members of the mission and conditions for their normal activities in accordance with the diplomatic practice.

However, the Argentine authorities, turning a deaf ear to it, sealed up the activities of our mission while continuing such grave acts as shadowing and even threatening the officials of our mission. On May 11, they perpetrated such rude act as instigating sullied elements to set fire to the building of our mission.

All these facts show how persistently the Argentine authorities have manoeuvred, conducting base acts unprecedented in the world history of diplomacy, to worsen the relations between the two countries.

The obstructionist activities and provocations of the Argentine authorities against our mission became more unscrupulous as the days go by and reached the unbearable extent.

Thus, our mission became unable to conduct its activities as a diplomatic mission.

In fact, the activities of our embassy in Buenos Aires have long been suspended.

Due to the untenable acts of the Argentine authorities, our sincere efforts for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries could bring no result hoped for and it becarae useless for our mission to stay in Buenos Aires.

Under such situation, our government took of its own accord a step of withdrawing our mission tentatively from Buenos Aires pending the discontinuation of the unfriendly and unreasonable acts of the Argentine authorities against us and the creation of an atmosphere for the activities of our mission.

Our embassy in Buenos Aires protested against the unfriendly acts of the Argentine government and, at the same time, informed it beforehand of this step taken by our government and left there on June 5.

Entirely righteous is the step of our government in withdrawing our embassy from Argentina.

As it has become clear that we respected international law and international usage and made every sincere effort for the normalization of the relations between the two countries up to the moment of withdrawal and the unfriendly acts of the Argentine authorities have been exposed, the Argentine military authorities are trying to shift the responsibility for their crimes on to us, reversing black and white.

The Argentine military authorities can never succeed in their foolish attempt to shift the responsibility for the severance of the state relations on to our side, hurling mud at our Republic, and it can never be justified.

The full responsibility for the severance of the state relations between the two countries wholly rests with the Argentine authorities.

We once again strongly demand that the unfriendly acts of the Argentine authorities for abusing our country should be brought to an immediate end and the Argentine military authorities should ferret out and severely punish the prime movers in planning and committing incendiarism against our embassy and the direct perpetrators of the provocative outrage and compensate the loss caused by it.

We strongly hold that if the Argentine military authorities continue slandering us with downright lies, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

The Government of our Republic and our people will strive in the future, too, to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the world progressive people including the Argentine people in the struggle for defending national independence and sovereignty under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and invariably support their just struggle.

Pyongyang, June 18, 1977.

Korean, American and World Public Demand Total U.S. Pullout from S. Korea

The U.S. should withdraw its forces from south Korea. Today this is the unanimous demand of the world's peoples including the Korean people. U.S. President Jimmy Carter also promised to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea in his campaign pledge and in fact after taking office he is planning to withdraw at least "ground troops" "within four or five years." It can be said that the U.S. has been forced to start the withdrawal of its forces from south Korea to meet the demand of the world public.

President KIM IL SUNG's View on Reunification

President Kim Il Sung held many talks with foreign journalists in recent years. In his talks he always made clear his views on Korea's reunification problem such as his views on the "three principles," "two Koreas," "crost recognition," "U.S. troop withdrawal," etc.

Follow excerpts from hit talks with foreign journalists on Korea's reunification.

Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles.

As for the dialogue between the north and the south, we consider that we cannot have it with the south Korean authorities as long as they pursue a policy of fascist suppression as now. But if they give up the "anti-communist" slogan, renounce the policy of suppression against the south Korean democrats, discard the "two Koreas" plot and sincerely want reunification, cease to increase military forces, give up the policy of detaining the foreign troops in south Korea and stop increasing tension in south Korea, we can have a dialogue with the Democratic Republican Party, too. We have already talked about this many times and made it plain again at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations some time ago.

(Talk with the executive managing editor of the Japanese Yomiuri Shimbun and his party on April 23, 1977)

* * *

The question of other countries' so-called "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country is also connected with the fundamental question of the reunification of the country.

The present "government" of south Korea is against national reunification, insists on the split of the nation, detains the outside forces by the sleeve and hinders great national unity. So, the recognition of this "government" implies not reunification but permanent division for our country. The south Korean authorities prattle that reunification would be possible even after the north and the south join the UN as "two Koreas." This is a hackneyed trick of the quislings. We can never agree to the so-called "cross recognition" proposed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for the purpose of creating "two Koreas" and dividing our country into north and south for good.

Some people say: The present south Korean authorities hold "government", and how can they be ignored? But the present "government" of south Korea is not an independent government the independent states should deal with. Therefore, as far as this "government" exists there can be no "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country.

We are positively opposed not only to the question of "cross recognition" of the north and the south of Korea, but also to any form of initiatives that envisage the division of our nation. Of course, as far as an initiative leading to our country's reunification is concerned, that is another matter.

As for the present south Korean "government," no relations should be maintained with it, but it must be thoroughly isolated. Positive support should be given to the people of south Korea in their struggle for democracy, so that a democratic government is established in south Korea. If the south Korean authorities stop fascist suppression—arresting and jailing people and democrats—and if they frankly admit their past crimes against the country and the people and promise to stop such acts, then the matter will be different.

(Talk with the editor-in-chief of the Japanese magazine "Sekai" on March 28, 1976)

* * *

The first question which must be solved for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly. In solving such questions, our people highly value the active support and encouragement of the non-aligned countries.

Today an important question facing the non-aligned countries in supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification is to make south Korea too hot for the U.S. imperialists by more extensively arousing international public opinion supporting th' reunification of Korea. This is essential to prevent another war in Korea, preserve peace in Asia and the world, and reunify Korea independently by peaceful means. We hope that the non-aligned countries will thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique in all parts of the world and widely expose their criminal moves for another war in south Korea and their "two Koreas" plot, thus more strongly arousing international public opinion supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

(Answers to the questions put by the foreign editor of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug that KCNA reported on June 30, 1976)

* * *

The south Korean authorities did not want the reunification of the country from the outset. They dragged on the north-south talks, advocating the "confrontation," "competition" and "coexistence" of the north and south in the state of being divided.

We hold that the north and south should not confront each other but unite, should not compete but cooperate, should not coexist but reunite.

The south Korean authorities went so far as to propose separate UN membership of the north and south, with our country kept divided.

We are categorically opposed to our country's entry into the UN as "two Koreas." As also mentioned by His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister Bhutto this time, if our country is admitted to the UN as "two Koreas," it will keep our nation divided into two for ever and legalize Korea's partition internationally. No single nation will ever want to see itself divided into two for good. And it goes without saying that our people, who have been suffering from the misfortune and pains of national division over three decades, cannot tolerate a permanent national division.

(Talk with Pakistani journalists on May 27, 1976)

Citizens of Stockholm, Sweden, staged May last year an anti-U.S. demonstration, demanding the U.S. army withdraw from south Korea.

U.S. Public

The U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea—this is the unanimous view of the world peace-loving people including the Koreans. U.S. people also stress this.

Follow views of U.S. people who demand that the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea.

The address of Senator George McGovern in the U.S. Senate on September 15, 1976

Our justifiable anger does not justify keeping some 40,000 troops in Korea because two Americans were killed who would be alive today if our forces were not there. Our troop presence should not be the cause of its own perpetuation. We have seen such twisted logic before, in the Nixon pretense that we kept fighting in Vietnam to free our prisoners of war, when in fact the war only added to their numbers. They could only be released in peace, not while the war continued.

The relevant question relative to Korea is whether our troops should be there, and, beyond that, whether the premises which have inspired and shaped our relationship with South Korea still remain valid after more than a quarter-century.

....

We should remove all tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea. Present troop deployments are needlessly provocative. They disserve the U.S. Constitution and the War Powers Act, and they allow President Park to hold our troops hostage for his own ends.

We should begin a phased withdrawal of our forces from South Korea. It is difficult to see any substantive reason why the withdrawal of our forces could not be completed within a few years at the most. Meanwhile, the most profound impact of our forces in South Korea is to encourage an adventurous attitude by President Park, and to stand as irrefutable physical evidence of our involvement with his repressive regime.

The United States should be exceedingly cautious about supplying arms which Park could use in an offensive against the North.

The United States should restore, declare, and seek to implement our original policy after World War II—support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and for Korean neutrality in the international sphere. It is a fact of Korean history that the desire for a unified Korea has remained strong despite the Korean conflict of the 1950's. That historical force for reunification should be welcomed by the international community.

* * *

The article written by Jerome A. Cohen, Director of East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard University in the September 12, 1976 issue of the Los Angeles Times, U.S.

The President should announce our intention to attempt to open up official and unofficial political, economic and cultural contact with Pyongyang in the hope of establishing the communication required to begin negotiating the withdrawal of American forces, arms-control measures and other agreements. The need to devise arrangements to replace the role of the UN Command in the Korean armistice presents an opportunity to begin a long-overdue diplomatic dialogue, and the North Koreans' expressed willingness to revise regulation of the Joint Security area at Panmunjom suggests that they might respond to a serious approach on other matters as well.

The answer of Rep. Donald Fraser, Chairman of the U.S. House International Relations Subcommittee in an interview with a special Washington correspondent of Jiji press

I support Mr. Carter's statement that he would carry out his pledge of the phased withdrawal of the ground forces from south Korea. But so far as the Park regime continues its policy of suppressing human rights, the U.S. should withdraw the air force as well as the ground troops.

* * *

Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Senate majority leader

Finally, there is the question of U.S. military withdrawal. The question is often asked: How long will the commitment last? Clearly, a precipitous pullout by the United States, even if it did not open the door to military attack from the north, would shake the government of south Korea to its very foundations. The reactions of an embittered political opposition and from within the military establishment are not measurable. Moreover, it is entirely possible that the deep-seated sentiments for Korean unification would surface in both North and South. The potential for spreading instability would be very great.

Notwithstanding outward appearances, then, the basis for the Japanese concern regarding the Korean Peninsula is very real. In short, Korea is a time-bomb which has yet to be defused.

* * *

A letter sent by fifteen American soldiers in south Korea dated Aprril 9, 1977 from Seoul to President Jimmy Carter in the name of the "15 American Service People In Korea for Troop Withdrawal"

What we want to ask you is what do you plan to do about what you said during your election campaign about withdrawing all American troops from Korea. We also wonder why you have been so silent about Korea in all your talks about our relations with other countries being based on human rights. It looks to us here like what our government is doing is supporting a dictatorship in this country. And we are here with the Army to show the world that we will defend our allies. But this ally does not encourage democracy. So why are we supporting him with all the American troops here?

We have concluded to ask you to take all the American troops out of Korea as soon as possible.

* * *

A petition sent to the U.S. Congress by scholars and figures of the U.S. including Noam Chomsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and George Wald, Nobel prize winner, in April, 1977.

We call for an end to the U.S. government's effort to prop up the Park Chung Hee dictatorship. We demand that the U.S. government stop sending our tax dollars to the ROK where they contribute to the repression of the south Korean people. We call for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea to prevent U.S. involvement in another Vietnam-type war or intervention in Asia. We urge the U.S. government to permit the Korean people to resolve their own problems, especially the reunification of their homeland, peacefully, independently and democratically.

* * *

A letter handed on Jan. 20 to Vice-President Mondale at the U.S. embassy in Tokyo by a group of Americans living in Japan "Americans for a Foreign Policy Based on Human Rights"

President Carter's decision to withdraw troops is welcome. We urge not only that troop and nuclear weapon withdrawal be carried out with all deliberate speed, but that it be more than a mere tactical readjustment of military strength. Troop withdrawal should be publicly stated as an expression of U.S. disapproval of Park's repressive policies. It should also be carried out as part of a larger policy of reduction of military tensions, aiming toward the creation of a climate in which the Korean people can freely negotiate the reunification of their divided land. To this end, we hope the Carter Administration will take progressive steps to initiate a dialogue with the Pyongyang government as well.

Governments

Many foreign heads of state have visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recent years. In their joint communiques with the DPRK each country made its standpoint clear that it demanded the U.S. forces withdrawal from south Korea.

Follow excerpts from the joint communiques between the DPRK and the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the People's Republic of Benin, which were signed last year.

* * *

The joint communique with the Republic of Mali published on May 19, 1976

The Malian side, reaffirming its active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, pointed out that the question of Korean reunification must be solved on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung. Therefore, the Malian side recognized that the "UN Commanda" must be disbanded, the U.S. troops present in south Korea unconditionally withdrawn and the military armistice agreement replaced by a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

* * *

The joint communique with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made public on May 26, 1976

The Pakistani side reaffirmed its support for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea as envisaged in the three principles of national reunification set forth in the July 4 1972 north-south joint statement. In this context the Pakistani side supported the reasonable lines for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people H.E. President Kim Il Sung. It expressed the belief that the time had come for the United Nations presence in south Korea to be replaced by a peace agreement which would facilitate the process of bringing about the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula without outside interference.

* * *

The joint communique with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar issued on une 10, 1976

The Malagasy side held that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the United States must accept the disbandment of the "United Nations Command," withdraw the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and agree to conclude a peace agreement which will replace the armistice agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

* * *

The joint communique with the People's Republic of Benin made public on July 15, 1976

The Benin side expressed full support and solidarity for the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and for the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Benin side condemned the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialist aggressors and stooges trailing after them and their criminal manoeuvres to ignite a new war and strongly demanded that the "UN Command" in south Korea be dissolved, the foreign aggression troops withdrawn from there and the United States agree to conclude a peace agreement which will replace the armistice agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo, the capital of the Republic of Sri Lanka in August last year adopted a resolution on Korea.

Resolutions Adopted at World Meetings

A lot of international meetings have been held on Korea's reunification problem in recent years. Resolutions adopted at such meetings unanimously demand that the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea. Follow excerpts of resolutions, declaration and appeal adopted by international meetings held since last year.

* * *

The appeal to world public opinion, the governments of various countries and the UN adopted at the international press conference on the Korean question held in Brussels on June 15, 1976

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation with a culture and a history thousands of years long must be reunited.

The conference fully supports the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

It demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

It demands the realization of democratization in south Korea and the immediate release of the politicians arrested by the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

* * *

The resolution on Korea adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo on 16-19 August, 1976

1. The conference holds that the imperialist war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea should be stopped immediately; all the war means including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea be removed; all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea; the foreign military bases be dismantled and the Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

* * *

The resolution on the Korean issue adopted at the Emergency International Conference on Korea held in Tokyo, Japan, from August 12 to 14, 1976

Calling the present situation to the urgent attention of peace-loving peoples and governments of the world, the Conference declares that a war in Korea must not happen again and peace must be preserved.

Holding that the U.S. and the south Korean authorities should respect the resolution adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly, the Conference insists that all U.S. military personnel and nuclear arms must be withdrawn from south Korea immediately, that military support of all kinds to south Korea terminated, the influx of arms from abroad be prohibited, and the Korean Peninsula be converted into a non-nuclear zone.

The Conference demands that immediate practical steps be taken to turn the current unstable truce into a durable peace.

* * *

The final resolution adopted at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in San Jose, Costa Rica, between August 20 and 21, 1976

We categorically oppose the "two Koreas" plot and strongly denounce the armed provocations along the Demarcation Line which met with a vehement denunciation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We demand the dissolution of the so-called "UN Command," the immediate withdrawal of more than 40,000 U.S. troops occupying south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

* * *

The resolution on Korea adopted at the September 23 session of the 8th Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists held in Helsinki, Finland, in 1976

The 8th Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists resolutely denounces the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation toward south Korea and their manoeuvres to unleash another war in Korea and strongly demands that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons.

The United States must give up its manoeuvres to start a new war in Korea and accept without delay a fair and aboveboard proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on concluding a peace agreement.

* * *

The declaration adopted at the International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea held in Antananarive, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from September 28 to 30, 1976

Regarding it as their common duty to defend the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the land of Juche, the attendants of the symposium avail themselves of this opportunity to pungently denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique and strongly demand the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

* * *

The resolution adopted at the International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with the Korean Workers and People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country held in Sofia, Bulgaria, from December 8 to 10, 1976

The conference holds that the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop provocations and war preparations in south Korea, ship out of there nuclear weapons, mass destruction weapons and all other weapons and dissolve the "UN Command," withdraw all foreign troops and dismantle all the military bases and replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

* * *

The resolution adopted at the Conference for a New Direction in U.S. Korea Policy held in New York City from April 1 to 3, 1977

Therefore, we the participants call upon Congress and the president:

1. To remove immediately all nuclear weapons from south Korea,

2. To withdraw American troops, conventional weapons and paramilitary personnel from south Korea,

3. To end all U.S. military and economic aid to Park Chung Hee's regime.

The escalating cycle of tension in divided Korea which has continued too long must be brought to an end. Consistent with that objective all appropriate steps must be taken by the Carter Administration in positively confinuing current communications between the U.S. and north Korea.

* * *

The resolution adopted at the National Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Lome, the capital of Togo, on April 13 and 14, 1977

The participants of the seminar strongly demand that the "United Nations Command" be dissolved and the imperialist troops be withdrawn from south Korea without delay in accordance with the resolutions on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the resolution noted, and went on:

Considering that the reunification of Korea must be realised at the earliest possible date in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, we totally support the new program of national salvation said down in the letter adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of Korea held on January 25, 1977, and the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, and express our firm solidarity with them.

U.S. Triggered Korean War; Now New War Threat

The Korean War broke out as a result of careful and premeditated measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee junta of south Korea.

The U.S. was set on launching a war of aggression in order to destroy the daily developing and prospering DPRK.

At the same time, the U.S. which was plunged into a terrible financial panic, found the escape from the crisis in the war and development of war industries. A U.S. economist admitted, "Without some new step, there was danger that a political and economic crisis might blow up the United States." The U.S. found an outlet from the crisis in a war and development of defence industries.

The U.S. reorganized the "national defence guards" into the "national defence army" in south Korea.

Saying that "it would require 100,000 well-equipped men to attack north Korea," the U.S. imperialists urged the Syngman Rhee junta to cook up such evil laws as the "military service law" and the "conscription law" and pressed south Korea's young and middle-aged people into puppet army.

In October 1948, the south Korean puppet army had only five brigades. But the numerical strength of its ground force quickly increased, reaching 150,000 in June 1950. Besides, the naval, air and police forces grew to tens of thousands of men.

While increasing the puppet army substantially to use it as cannon fodder, the U.S. frantically equipped it with their latest weapons.

In 1949 alone, the U.S. shipped to south Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars.

The U.S. rebuilt or expanded main highways into military roads, reconstructed many ports into naval bases for aggression and newly built many military airfields everywhere in south Korea. They set up military establishments on a large scale and dug trenches and dugouts particularly in the areas along the 38th Paralled while massing the puppet troops there.

The U.S. covered south Korea with a network of military bases and turned it into an advance base for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia.

The United States fascistized the socio-political life of south Korea, and under the signboard of "security in the rear" as a part of their war preparations, they brutally suppressed the south Korean people who turned out in a nation-wide struggle against the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and their frenzied preparation for aggressive war, and who waged persistent struggles for freedom, liberation and reunification of the country.

The U.S. forcibly outlawed 132 democratic political parties and social organizations in south Korea in the two months of September and October 1949 alone and butchered more than 109,000 patriots and guiltless people in south Korea in 1949 alone. The U.S. perpetrated on Cheju-do Island diabolical atrocities of killing over 70,000 people accounting for a quarter of its total population, in a period from 1948 to early 1950.

The United Democratic National Fronts in north and south Korea were unified in June 1949 at the direct instance of President Kim Il Sung, and the Inaugural Meeting of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland was held. It covered middle-of-the-road and even some right-wing political parties and mass organizations of south Korea, in addition to the former members of the two united fronts.

The people of both north and south Korea unanimously supported this declaration and even more vigorously rose in the struggle against the United States and for national salvation.

Alarmed at the daily mounting movements of the people for unification, the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee junta created new tension by declaring a "state of emergency" over south Korea early in 1950, and concentrated the puppet armed forces along the 38th Parallel, to get them ready for a "jump on the north." At the same time, armed infiltrations were more frequently carried out against the northern half, particularly in areas around Byuksung county, Hwanghae Province, and in various parts of Kangwon Province.

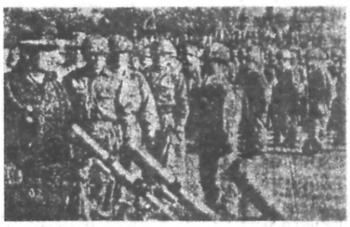
Having frantically made war preparations in all the domains of south Korea, the U.S. perpetrated military provocations more frequently against the northern half of the Republic in the areas along the 38th Parallel in an attempt to cook up a pretext for unleashing an aggressive war.

The U.S. formed in March 1950 the "military inspection team" under the so-called "UN Commission on Korea," a tool for their aggression, and made it inspect the areas along the 38th Parallel. This was part of their plot to lay the blame for the armed attack on the northern half by inventing a lie that the armed conflict in the area along the 38th Parallel was provoked by the DPRK.

In mid-June 1950 the U.S. Secretary of Defence and Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff hurried to Tokyo and had a huddle with MacArthur for days on end on the question of starting the Korean War.

In this way, the Korean War broke out under the careful plan premeditated by the U.S. and Syngman Rhee junta.

U.S. brasshats and the south Korean army leaders discussing the plan for an attack on the northern half of the DPRK.



Syngman Rhee, former puppet south Korean president, embolden the army in a desperate effort to push ahead with the preparations for the Korean War.

Pre-War Statements by Americans, Seoul Officials

Americans and Seoul officials confessed that they triggered a war in the Korean Peninsula.

Then Van Fleet declared, "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world." Proceeding from these direct factors, the U.S. made more desperate efforts to invade the northern half of the DPRK in 1950.

Then U.S. ambassador to Seoul John J. Muccio disclosed Washington's political goal in Korea. "The march to the north is the central question of U.S. policy on the ROK."

Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command, called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo on Feb. 16, 1950, and gave an 11-point war instruction on attacking the north before July. Moreover, the U.S. converted the large Japanese heavy and chemical industries into war industries from early 1950 and let MacArthur get control over them.

On May 9, 1950, then chief of E.C.A. office in south Korea Johnson said at the U.S. House Appropriation Committee, "100,000 men and officers of the south Korean army equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

What came to light in particular were the words and deeds of John Foster Dulles, then special envoy of the U.S. President. Dulles had participated in the behind-the-curtain talks on lighting the fires of war, held on June 19 in Tokyo with the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command. He said on June 22, "The United States will take some positive action in a few days in the Far East." According to the U.P., Dulles on Jun. 19 said, "The U.S. is ready to render both material and moral aid to south Korea fighting against communism.... Communism will eventually lose their domination over north Korea." "The time is ripe. Attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea invaded south Korea first and see to it that the U.S. can make everything off well."

Prior to this, on Jun. 18, he appeared at a position at the 38th Parallel, and, staring at northern half, he praised the puppet army, saying, "Let alone the enemy, not even the strongest army is able to counter-attack you....The day is not far off when you will display your might."

Meanwhile, the U.S. had prepared in advance a "UN draft resolution on the question of the ROK," and took hasty measures of a few hours before they launched the war, to get 650 American women and children then in south Korea on board a Norwegian boat anchored at Inchon Port. The New York Herald Tribune, Aug. 26, 1950, disclosed this fact, carrying an interview with the captain of the Norwegian ship.

In his New Year message for 1950, Syngman Rhee said, "In the New Year we shall strive as one man to regain the lost territory...in accordance with the change of international situation."

In 1949, the puppet president unhesitatingly revealed his intention to invade the north. "Tell in secrecy them (U.S. leaders) on our plan for north-south unification. Actually, preparations for unification has already finished in every way. But, only weapons and ammunitions still remain short," said Rhee in his letter, Apr. 10, to Cho Byong Ok, then south Korean ambassador to the U.N. In his interview with then U.P. vice-president Joseph I. Johnston in Oct. Rhee declared, "It is possible to occupy Pyongyang in three days." Prior to this, he told the south Korean daily "Seoul Sinmun" in Sep., "Korea is completely prepared. I hope to wipe out north Korea."

Timed to coincide with this, then puppet south Korean defense minister said in Oct., "If we had our own way we would, I'm sure, have already started up. But we had to wait until they (U.S.) are ready."

An undeniable fact of the U.S. provocation of the Korean War was disclosed by a south Korean army officer who directly participated in the war. Li Ryong Un, former "chief of staff of the puppet navy" now residing in Los Angeles, unveiled the war provocations against the north in his interview with the Japanese news agency "Kyodo" on June 25, 1975.

He said as follows: "In the August of the year before the start of the total war, there was a surprise attack on north Korea under my direct command on a secret order from Syngman Rhee."

"With this incident as an occasion, the June 25 war broke out," he added. He stated: "In the posture of the present Pak regime advertising the threat from the north, I feel the same danger as that at the time of the Syngman Rhee regime."

The "Kyodo" said:

According to Li Ryong Un, the surprise attack which could be called the "attack on the Pearl Harbour in the Korean War" was mounted in August 1949. On the night of August 6 Li Ryong Un, then commander of the first fleet, was called to the restaurant Ryonggung-gak on the Wolmi-do Island off Inchon by Sin Song Mo, then defence minister.

Li Ryong Un said as follows:

It had been rare for the defence minister to directly call a field army commander.

Sin Song Mo ordered those who were in the room together with him to go out. When there were only two, he and I, in the room, he asked me, "We got information that north Korea will assemble many warships in the sea off Monggumpo for a naval review on August 15. Can you destroy all of them at one stroke?"

At that time, south Korea tapped the wire of the north for 24 hours and deciphered 40 per cent of its code.

Therefore, south Korea had a detailed knowledge of the movement of the army in the north.

I answered: "If a fleet is formed as I wish, I can do it."

Later, Sin Song Mo appointed Li Ryong Un commander of a special task force and gave him money needed for preparations. The task force for attack was organized with six warships of the former Japanese navy.

The attack was made on August 10. The special task force was concentrated around Paekryong-do Island near the 38th Parallel on the night of August 9 without being given any detailed information of the operation and left there around 2 a.m. on the 10th and approached Monggumpo around 4 a.m. When he saw from a distant place in darkness, it seemed to him that there were scores of warships. But when he approached closer there were only five warships of the north and others were fishing boats.

The battle lasted for about one hour and 20 minutes.

The "Kyodo," quoting the words of Li Ryong Un, said that the south Korean puppet naval fleet indiscriminately shelled the warships and many fishing boats of the DRPK side, inflicting damages on them.

Quoting the words of Li Ryong Un that "Syngman Rhee insisted on northward expedition and the army was engaged in developing northward expedition operations," the news agency continued:

Soon after the outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950, Li Ryong Un was appointed director of the operational department of the navy.

"With the surprise attack on Monggumpo as an occasion, the war preparations were rapidly pushed ahead," Li Ryong Un said. Recollecting those days, he said: "In fact, the war was started by the provocation from the south."

According to the memorandum of conversation, Aug. 26, 1949, by G. Henderson, then third secretary of the American embassy to south Korea Li's statement was confirmed by a south Korean army officer.

In the conversation memorandum, Henderson noted: "On August 25, I had dinner with the following officers of the Korean army: Col. Kim Paek Il, Commandant of the School of Arms; Col. Min Ki Sik, Assistant Commandant of the School and recently returned from the Infantry School, Fort Benning; Col. Song To Chang, Commander in Chejudo Island last year and now Commandant of Cadets at the School of Arms, and Lt. Col. Chung Chong Keun, Assistant G-3, KZ Headquarters."

"Col. Min, a bright, aggressive young officer, stated two things of some interest which appeared, from their reception in the group, to be not entirely down the official alley, 'One usually hears,' he said, 'that the Army never attacks North Korea and always getting attacked. This is not true. Mostly our Army is doing the attacking first and attack harder. Our troops feel stronger.'"

In Korean War:

Unprecedented Atrocities by U.S. Troops

During the Korean War, the US troops committed barbarous atrocities.

In 1952 alone, 200,000 bombs and 1,500 napalm bombs were dropped on the north, 500 million rounds of bullets and 400,000 rockets were fired into the north.

They burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfares facilities in the northern part of Korea.

On June 26, 1950, the US air force embarked on the indiscriminate bombing of densely-populated areas.

According to the confession made on December 6, 1952 by Colonel Frank H. Shaver of the US marine corps who was captured while engaging in bacteriological warfare in the territorial skies of the DPRK, a program for the bacteriological warfare in Korea was directed by the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in October, 1951.

In May, 1952, the bacteriological warfare was expanded at the direction of the 5th Air Force.

Included in the germ bombs were carriers of harmful germs—flies, spiders, vermin, mosquitos, lice, beetles and so on. Those were contaminated with viruses of infectious diseases—cholera, pest, typhus, etc.

While retreating toward the south, the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique were engaged in manslaughter, incendiarism and destruction on their way. According to underestimated data, the victims of Yankee massacre numbered: 1,146 in Suwon; 2,060 in Chungju; 600 each in Kongju and Pyongtaek; 2,000 each in Puyo and Chongju; 8,644 in Taejon; 4,000 in Chonju; 400 each in Kunsan and Anyang; 800 in Tongyong. As a result, large numbers of patriots and people were massacred at random in different parts of Korea.

According to a "U.P." report of September 15, 1951, a total of one million people were murdered by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee bandits.

From January 28 to March 31, 1952, the US dropped various kinds of germ bombs on more than 400 areas of north Korea on more than 800 occasions. And from February 27 to April of the same year, they dropped poison gas bombs in large quantities.

Hundreds of thousands of people were killed by such brutal methods in the enemy-held areas of the north during the temporary occupation by the US army.

A typical example of this is to be seen in the massacre perpetrated by the US army in Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province, in the north.

In Sinchon county alone, the US imperialists murdered 35,383 people or a quarter of the total population of the county (in October 1950, Sinchon county had a population of 142,783) during their occupation of the area from October 17 to December 7, 1950.

There were, among them, 16,200 children, old men and women.

On October 17, 1950, the US troops broke into Sinchon county. On the next day, about 900 guiltless people were killed on the order of American Lt. Harrison, "commander of the troops" occupying that area. The US army hurled 900 people, including 300 children and many pregnant women, into a air-raid shelter at the People's Committee of Sinchon county, stripped them naked, and set fire to the shelter after pouring gasoline on them and burned them alive.

On October 21, they committed mass slaughter, by carrying local inhabitants in 5 trucks and throwing them into a water reservoir in the southern part of Sinchon.

A total of 2,093 people were slaughtered in reservoirs, large and small, in the Ryonun-myon and Nambumyon districts by the end of November.

At the end of October, the U.S GIs slew mothers first and buried alive their 29 children into a hollow, and when they were uncovered, their mouthes were found filled with mud and their hair torn in agony.

This was not all. On December 7, the U.S. aggressors detained about 900 people including about 200 children in two godowns. Then the U.S. GIs poured gasoline on them and slaughtered the prisoners by throwing about 100 handgrenades into them from the windows.

These atrocities were unprecedented in the history of mankind.

The investigating group dispatched by the Women's International Democratic Federation referred to Yankees' brutalities in the following words in its report:

The massive massacre and torture perpetrated by the U.S. troops and he Syngman Rhee clique in the temporarily occupied areas are more brutal than those committed by the Nazi bandits in Europe during the period of temporary Nazi occupation.

The Washington Post reporter Selig S. Harrison visited Sinchon on June 20, 1972 and gave an account of the Museum of American Imperialist Atrocities.

He wrote as follows:

The visitor is taken to what is described as the former site of an underground air raid shelter where 900-odd people were purportedly herded and burned to death. There is a hole in the ceiling down which gasoline was said to have been poured, and a charred wooden beam visible above the present door frame separating the two rooms of the shelter.

The tour proceeds to two former ammunition storage sheds where, it is alleged, 400 women and 102 children were burned aliveor blasted with hand grenades in what is interpreted variously as a "final act of revenge" for resistance by the populace and a "futile attempt to stamp out the young seeds of Communism."

As in other major museums in north Korea, the Sinchon exhibits begin by seeking to show that the U.S. has been the "sworn enemy of the Korean people" for more than a century.

The U.S. troops also committed all kinds of indescribable atrocities against the POWs of the Korean People's Army.

In violation of the international conventions on the treatment of POWs, the enemy not onl constantly persecuted KPA soldiers in prisoners' camps and but vivisected them, while murdering, torturing and beating them at random. The horrifying atrocities committed by the U.S. army against the POWs in the POW camps on the Koje, Cheju and Rongam islands were widely known to the world at that time. More than 33,600 POWs were murdered by the U.S. GIs aimed at forcing the POWs to refuse repatriation to the north.

The aggressors used the POWs side as guinea pig in various experiments including those of mass destruction weapons. Anchored off the Koje island, the U.S. warship "No. 1091," which made experiments and supplied bacteriological weapons, carried out daily more than 3,000 experiments on the POWs.

Thus the Korean War witnessed the most inhuman atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressors.

POWs of the Korean People's Army captured by the US troops were beastly slaughtered.

Cruelty Stories Framed Up by Rhee Clique

During the Korean War the Syngman Rhee clique committed murders in south Korea and blamed the Korean People's Army for their murders.

Their manoeuvres were laid bare in 1960, in south Korea, when the murder of an ex-headman of Kochang-myon, South Kyongsang Province, was exposed.

The May 12, 1960 issue of south Korean daily "Choson Ilbo" reported Pak Yong Po, 54 years old, who lived in Yangji-ri, Shinwon-myon, Kochang-gun, South Kyongsang Province, was murdered by 70 villagers near his village on May 11, 1960.

The 70 villagers were members of the bereaved families of those who were murdered in the Kochang-myon incident during the Korean War.

Pak Yong Po was the headman of Kochang-myon at that time.

On December 5, 1950, the police substation of Shinwon-myon, Kochang-gun, fought with guerrillas. The martial law enforcement hq. mobilized three battalions consisting of 800 soldiers, to sweep away the guerrillas from Shinwon-myon.

The Hwaran unit of the ninth regiment, 11th division, stationed in Shinwon-myon, Kochang-gun, gathered 190 adults and youths from 6 villages in Yangji-ri and massacred them with machine guns, excepting only 3, on Feb. 10, 1951 on the ground of "contacting with the guerrillas." (south Korean daily "Tong-a Ilbo" on May 15, 1960)

The next day, more than 1,000 villagers who had remained were ordered by the troops stationed there to seek refuge in Shinwon school. The troops selected 500 families of soldiers, policemen and public servants in the presence of intelligence officers and Pak Yong Po, the headman of Kochang-myon. The selected 500 families were accomodated in Ryulwon school, 4 km far from Shinwon school. Pak Yong Po's family and his relatives were also among the selected 500 families.

The 500 villagers, including 50 babies and children, who remained were brought near the rivers and shot by machine guns and carbines.

The troops repeated shooting the dead bodies with their rifles. They didn't stop shooting until the babies stopped crying. (May 15 Tong-a Ilbo, 1960)

In this massacre, headman Pak Yong Po of Kochang-myon protected only his family and relatives.

The witness Kim Byong Gi said, "Over 800 people were slaughtered. The troops poured gasoline on the dead bodies and burnt them. So, the dead bodies became completely unrecognizable. I saw crows crowding on them." (Tong-a Ilbo, May 26, 1960)

A clash between a police substation and guerrillas took place on Dec. 5, 1950. A holocaust of 800 villagers was committed on Feb. 10 next year.

Why were these 800 villagers slaughtered 2 months after the clash took place?

Former vice-commander of the 11th division revealed the following fact: "The 11th division was mobilized after the appearance of 'communist guerrillas' near the Kochang district. The division was ordered to stay near Shinwon-myon village on a guard mission. Two policemen of the division visited Shinwon-myon village every day to drink wine and flirt with women in the village. They were subjected to disciplinary punishment by the youths of the village. The two policemen ran away from the village and on their way to the division, they met a search party sent by the 9th regiment. The two policemen told a lie to the search party that the village was in contact with the 'communist guerrillas'. The troops believed the two policemen and, the 800 people were massacred." (Choson Ilbo, May 17, 1960)

On March 29, 1951, a "national assemblyman" from Kochang-myon disclosed in the "national assembly" the holocaust of Kochang-myon people. On Apr. 6, an investigation commission was decided to go there to investigate the massacre.

But the investigation by the commission was hindered by the south Korean army authorities. The commission was attacked by disguised "guerrillas."

Kim Chol Su, a witness, said," a chief of the commission intimidated the witnesses to make false statements. If they didn't, the witnesses were threatened to be shot as 'communists'." (Tong-a Ilbo, May 26, 1960)

In order to avoid its responsibility, the defence ministry described the massacre as a "surrender of the communists" to the "government." ("Liberation History: 20 Years")

"Liberation History: 20 Years" published by Human Publishing Co. in south Korea comments as follows on the massacre: "Over-loyal south Korean sergeants massacred 800 men and women of the same blood. In spite of their crime, they assume government offices. The nation is in a nightmare. We don't hear that Hitler slaughtered people of the same blood. We don't doubt that the persons responsible for the massacre will be recorded in history as murderers."

The "Kochang massacre" is a typical example committed by the Syngman Rhee clique.

They committed such a massacre to strike terror into the south Koreans' hearts. They persistently spread rumours about the "brutalities of communism."

The following are some examples of the holocausts committed by the Syngman Rhee clique culled from south Korean newspapers, which were exposed in 1960:

● In Feb. 1951, over 160 villagers were gathered from four villages in Kumso-myon, Sanchong-gun by the Hwaran unit. The villagers were forced to sit on the frozen river for three hours and then were thrust into a hole. The units fired blindly and threw hand grenades into the hole. (Tong-a Ilbo, May 17)

● Witnesses Kim Tae Il and Kang Won Kwon (living in Hwagae-ri, Kumso-myon) said on the massacre: "Slaughters and incendiarism committed by the troops continued from 3:00 am to 9:00 pm. The groaning of the villagers and gun report were heard in the village throughout the day. The river was stained with blood. The air in the village smelled of dead bodies. ("Choson Ilbo," May 18)

● Over 1,000-member troop consisting of a Hwaran unit and police continued shooting rifles for one hour to the villagers of Kangsok-ri and Sondae-ri, Taekang-myon, Namwon-gun, North Cholla Province on Nov. 7, 1950. Then around 600 villagers were gathered and shot by machine guns. Some 30 youths were brought to the garden of one villager and murdered with Japanese swords. Kim Jin U, a witness, laid bare the atrocities of the south Korean army: "the garden were stained with the blood of the 30 youths. The blood was ankle-deep." (Choson Ilbo May 20)

● On June 28, 1950, villagers of Tongyong-gun were thrown into the river with big stones in groups of 20 or 40 people. People who rose to the surface were shot. (Tong-a Ilbo, May 22)

According to the investigation commission of the south Korean "national assembly" (formed on June 23, 1960), slaughtered people numbered as follows: 2,892 in South Kyongsang Province, 2,200 in North Kyongsang Province, 524 in South Cholla Province, 1,128 in North Cholla Province, 1,878 in Chaeju-do Island—total numbers 8,522 ("Liberation History: 20 ears")

county	number
Chaeryon	1,400
Sariwon	950
Anak	19,072
Sinchon	35,383
Songhwa	5,545
Unryul	13,000
Pyongsan	5,290
Haeju	2,700
Songrim	1,000
Pongsan	1,293
Yonpyongdo	2,000
Nampo	1,511
Pyongyang	15,000
Sunchon	1,200
Kangso	1,561
Kaechon	1,342
Pakchon	1,400
Anju	5,000
Chongju	800
Sonchon	1,400
Huchon	850
Chosan	900
Wonsan	630
Yangyang	25,300
Chorwon	1,560
Tanchon	532
Hamju	646

A list of county by county of numbers of people who were killed by the US troops during the period of the retreat of the People's Army

Koreagate Probe in New Stage

Ex-"KCIA" Director Kim Hyong Uk to Testify

Ex-"KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk will testify before the International Organizations Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives which is now probing into the alleged south Korean bribery of U.S. congressmen and the illegal activities of the "KCIA" agents in the U.S., on June 22 about allged attempts by the Pak "regime" to buy the influence of U.S. congressmen, the subcommittee announced on June 15.

This will be the first time that Kim, once Pak Jung Hi's confidant, will have ever given congressional testimony about the alleged bribery attempts directed at U.S. congressmen by south Korea.

Kim Hyong Uk served as "KCIA" director for seven years from 1963 to 1969 and directed the mass kidnaping of south Korean intellectuals from West Germany while in office.

He served as Pak's confidant in political maneuvers.

Kim disclosed on June 5 that Pak Tong Son, the south Korean businessman said to have bribed members of the U.S. Congress, was once a "KCIA" agent.

The U.S. House Ethics Committee, is now investigating the south Korean influence-peddling operation at Capitol Hill, voted on June 15 to ask all House members to list all cash and gifts they accepted from five south Koreans and all parties given by the five that they attended.

The decision to send that questionnaire to all 434 House members was approved by voice vote by the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct which is investigating alleged south Korean vote-buying activities in Congress.

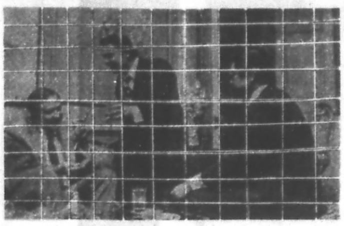
The five south Koreans are Park Tong Sun, former south Korean ambassador Kim Dong Jo, former "KCIA" agent Kim Sang Gun, Suzie Thompson Pak, who was an aide to former speaker Carl Albert, and Kim Han Cho, a cosmetics businessman who reportedly also made gifts to congressmen.

An accompanying letter asked the House members to return the questionnaire within 14 days and five details on any gifts, trips or favors they received.

Earlier, the House Ethics Committee authorized on June 9 issuance of subpoenas to require former high-level intelligence and security officials of the Nixon and Ford administrations to testify as to their knowledge of south Korean efforts to buy influence in Congress.

The subpoenas were authorized for Lawrence S. Eagleburger, formerly a top aide to Henry A. Kissinger and now ambassador to Yugoslavia; William G. Hyland, former head of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence; Juanita Moody, a former National Security Agency intelligence officer, and Brent Scowcroft, a former National Security Adviser to presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.

The committee also voted to ask every member o' the House to disclose any associations they had with the south Koreans.



Pak Tong Son (right) partying in his Washington mansion in 1975

Newsweek: New Koreagate

Following is an article reprinted from the June 20th issue of Newsweek entitled "New Koreagate":

☆ ☆

Most of the charges had been heard before but suddenly it wasn't just conjecture or quotes from anonymous newspaper "sources." Kim Hyung Wook, a former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, emerged from retirement in a quiet New York City suburb early last week to speak openly of a multimillion-dollar conspiracy aimed at influencing U.S. policy toward South Korea. In particular, Kim named entrepreneur Tongsun Park as a KCIA agent who channeled large amounts of money to U.S. congressmen to secure their support for the South Korean Government. "When I was director of the KCIA he was my agent," Kim told The New York Times. "I controlled Park at that time."

Kim said he had decided to come forward publicly because he believed the long-brewing scandal (Newsweek, Nov. 8) threatened to seriously weaken America's commitment to South Korea. And he placed the blame for the entire affair on President Park Chung Hee. Calling on Park to resign from office and apologize to the American people, he declared: "I can no longer defend President Park by remaining silent."

Exiles: In Washington, sources revealed that Kim—who went into voluntary exile in 1973 after President Park revised the constitution to give himself virtually unlimited power—has been secretly providing U.S. investigators with detailed information on KCIA activities. Kim has also named congressmen who allegedly accepted money and gifts from Tongsun Park. Partly on the basis of his accusations, the U.S. House of Representatives Ethics Committee last week prepared a questionnaire to be sent to all members of the House asking for reports of any gifts or favors received from Korean representatives. The committee also subpoenaed several former Ford and Nixon Administration officials who may have known about Seoul's alleged covert activities.

But Kim claims he is well-informed on the KCIA and says he is certain Park remained an agent until 1975. According to Kim, Park was then replaced by another South Korean businessman, Kim Han Cho, who allegedly received $600,000 from President Park for lobbying efforts.

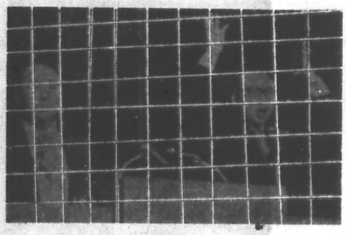
The 52-year-old former KCIA head named other names as well. He described the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, leader of the fundamentalist, mystical Unification Church as a "peripheral agent," as was Pak Bo Hi, Moon's chief aide, a former Korean Army colonel who now runs the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation in the U.S. President Park's son-in-law and former deputy of South Korea's observer mission to the United Nations was said to have been the KCIA station chief in New York who organized a harassment campaign against South Korean political exiles in the U.S.

Cover-up: Tongsun Park was compensated for his efforts by being named sole intermediary for the sale of American rice to Korea, Kim declared. As sales agent, Park allegedly received up to $1 million a year from 1971 through 1975, money which, Kim said, was used in part to pay off congressmen.

Kim's claims tend to be supported by information in the hands of the U.S. State Department. "I would have to conclude that (Park) had a relationship with the KCIA," said Donald Ranard, former head of the State Department's Korea desk and one of the first to investigate KCIA activities in the U.S. "There are State Department cables from our embassy in Seoul that tie him into the patten of things too closely."

Ranard also claims that cables and other documents from the American Central Intelligence Agency in Seoul going back to 1970—and soon to be turned over to the House Ethics Committee—detail the Korean lobbying plan. Ranard adds that then-Ambassador Philip C. Habib repeatedly warned the State Department that Park was a KCIA agent. Kim agrees that the CIA did in fact know about the scheme and this has led the Justice Department to expand its investigation to determine whether or not senior U.S. officials in the Ford and Nixon Administrations might have been involved in a deliberate cover-up—or at the very least whether they refrained from seriously trying to stop the Korean activities. "You have to think about the possibility of a cover-up," said Ranard. "Now that I realize how many others knew about it besides myself, I can't imagine why nothing was done." Republican Congressional leaders urged President Carter to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the entire affair.

Violations: That proposal was met with little enthusiasm on Capitol Hill and with a terse White House response charging that the initiative was a partisan maneuver. But regardless of the form of the investigation, there is little doubt that the latest "Koreagate" revelations are bound to do damage to Washington's relations with Seoul. Although neither the scandal nor the Administration's misgiving over South Korea's human-rights violations are likely to prompt Carter to speed up his five-year program for the withdrawal of American ground troops, Seoul will probably have a much rougher time trying to obtain the large U.S. military sales credits it seeks. And many Koreans now worry that few congressmen will say anything in their favor for fear of being tainted by the scandal.



Mun Son Myong (left) with his aide Pak Bo Hi

U.S. to Withdraw Nuke From S. Korea

The United States will apparently withdraw its tactical nuclear weapons from south Korea along with its withdrawal of some 32,000 ground troops, the Washington Star reported on May 14.

The U.S. troop pullout from south Korea will be made over the next four to five years and the 7,000-man air force willl remain there.

According to the Washington Star, Philip C. Habib, Undersecretary of U.S. State for Political Affairs, and George G. Brown, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, addressed on May 10 the International Relations Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on their return from their recent visit to south Korea.

The policy of withdrawal of nuclear weapons was informally reported time and again. However, this is for the first time that the policy was formally confirmed by congressional testimony.

It is said that nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea number 700, mainly 192 nuclear bombs carried by F-4E Phantom fighter-bombers, 144 nuclear warheads for Nike Hercules missiles (ground to air) and 50 nuclear mines.

Koreans in U.S., Canada Flay Human Rights Violation

Koreans residing in the United States and Canada held the 11th meeting of the "Society of Korean Christologists in North America" in San Bernardino, California, the United States, from May 19 to 21, at which they strongly denounced the violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to "Sinhan Minbo," a paper of Koreans in the United States.

A "Declaration on the Restoration of Democracy and the Human Rights Problem in South Korea" came at the end of the meeting.

Denouncing the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in further intensifying fascist repression and crudely violating the human rights of the patriotic personages behind bars, under the pretexts of "national security," "economic growth" and so on, it made the following demands:

—Release at once those involved in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and the personages imprisoned for supporting them!

—Release at once Kim Ji Ha and all other democratic figures and students behind bars!

—Totally repeal the "emergency decrees designed to violate the democratic rights of the people and reinforce the one-man dictatorship!

—Immediately stop blackmail, bribery, illegal interference, torture, etc. perpetrated by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" at home and abroad!

—Repeal the "yushin constitution," the foothold of the dictatorship system!

Pointing out that some university professors and intellectuals, discarding their scholarly and human conscience, fawn upon and submit to the corrupt and truculent Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, the declaration said that those people should discontinue their "stupid and unpatriotic acts" and join in the struggle for the democratisation of south Korean society and restoration of human rights.

It, in conclusion, appealed to all the compatriots overseas and the conscientious figures the world over to extend positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the south Korean people for human rights and democracy.

The meeting was attended by more than 100 compatriots residing in the United States and Canada.

Body Formed Here To Rescue Jailed Japanese-Koreans

An organisation for rescuing Japan-resident Korean businessmen and students who had been arrested and imprisoned while visiting or studying in south Korea on charges of involvement in various cases faked up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was formed in Tokyo, on June 4.

It is an all-Japan organisation which comprise the rescue organisations which were active in different places of Japan.

Son Sun I, wife of businessman Choe Chol Gyo who was arrested in Seoul in 1974 and finally sentenced to death, was elected chairman of this organisation named "society of families and compatriots for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners."

It has so far been ascertained by the society that more than 60 Japan-resident compatriots including seven persons under irrevocable death sentences are kept in prison by the south Korean fascist clique.

Glimpse of South Korea

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique recently raised the taxation goal envisaged in this year's "budget" by 197,900 million won, according to a report from south Korea.

The puppet clique schemes to rob the population of this fabulous amount of money by imposing a new added value tax upon them from July and sharply increasing levies.

This year the south Korean people had shouldered a tax burden of more than 75,000 won per head under the original "budget" of the puppet clique. The onerous taxes bring immeasurable sufferings to the people and drive minor manufacturers to bankruptcy one after another.

Yet the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is increasing taxes to raise funds for the upkeep of the fascist rule and acceleration of war preparations.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made public on June 7 "enforcement regulations on the use of resources" under a "national emergency state", according to a report from Seoul.

They are regulations of forcible mobilization under a war-time system, which are designed to enlist all the manpower and material resources of south Korea for the war purpose.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed a "state of emergency" and fabricated a "special measure law on national defence" in 1971 for the purpose of further intensifying fascist suppression, fixing the division of the country and speeding up war preparations. The puppets them worked out detailed regulations in rapid succession for enforcing this criminal evil law. The latest "enforcement regulations" founded off the "legal" backing for its enforcement. In these "enforcement regulations" the puppet clique concretized the provisions on freely requisitioning material resources and mobilizing people from 17 to 50 by force. In this they make the overwhelming majority of the south Korean people objects of forcible mobilization for a war, to the exclusion of the members of the "national conference for unification" and the "national assembly", "officials" of the puppet government and "chiefs of the civil defence corps", which are tools for the long-term office of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is scheming to render harsher the "juvenile law" and the "reformatory law" providing for the arrest, detention and punishment of children, according to a report from Seoul.

Under the revised law even minors will be made liable to death penalty.

The puppet gang is also contemplating newly stipulating in it more stringent and harsher physical binding so as to handcuff and tie with cords the children when arresting, walking away and detaining them and impose fines upon them, too.

The puppet justice ministry has already "decided upon" the "draft amendment of the juvenile law and the reformatory law," which will be proclaimed and enacted after "deliberation" at the puppet office of registration and other organs.

This scheme of the puppets to revise the law for the worse vividly shows how desperately they are trying to prolong their remaining days by more brutal suppression and murder of the anti-"government" elements, their crisis growing acute.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have viciously fleeced the people through taxation by marking off a "tax collecting period" every month entering this year.

The puppet clique set a month-long "period of local tax collection" in January in Kyonggi Province and ran about to rob the population of more than 317 million won. In February they sheared the people of more than 30 million won respectively from Ryosu, South Cholla Province, and Kangrung, South Korean Kangwon Province, by setting a "period of clearance of unpaid taxes."

In April and May, they launched a pillage campaign in Pusan and in Chechon, North Chungchong Province, under the motto of "boosting tax payment morale."

In March, the puppets kicked up a row for robbing the people of more than 140 million won in South Kyongsang Province, "seizing" even articles indispensable to the people and their houses.

In Seoul, they have increased this year the inhabitants' tax 44 per cent above last year and, as if it were not enough, levied them doubly. They forced heavy taxes upon the minor traders and manufacturers and, when they failed to pay them, banned their trade and enterprise.

* The south Korean bellicose elements are incessantly driving the youth and middle-aged into military training, crying for "allout security," a slogan of division and war, according to a report from Seoul.

Part of it is the war exercise they are forcing these days upon the youth and middle-aged pressganged into the "homeland defence reserve forces" in Sosan county, South Chungchong Province.

The war-thirsty elements drive them into "the same training as the soldiers in active service undergo," with a loud cry for "a training resembling a real war and cultivation of tactics and skill."

The puppets have even formed an imaginary "enemy force" and are driving the youth and middle-aged persons into repeated "attacking" and "defence" exercises against it day and night.

To intensify the military training of the "homeland defense reserve forces" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has of late built a new "all-round training ground of the reserve forces" in Chechon county, North Chungchong Province.

NOTICE

Write Letters to The People's Korea

You are cordially invited to make comments on the editorial policy, layout and language of The People's Korea.

Any opinion will highly appreciated as a friendly interest in improving our paper.

Write to: The People's Korea, 5 Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan.

Pak: Arch Criminal In Bribery

The true colour of Pak Jung Hi, the arch criminal in the bribery scandal vis-a-vis the United States, has been stripped naked.

The fact that Pak Jung Hi was the arch criminal in the bribery scandal was revealed by former chief of information at the south Korean puppet embassy in Washington Li Jae Hyon and former councillor of the same and second ranking agent of the U.S. branch of the puppet CIA Kim Sang Gun. Former director of the puppet CIA Kim Hyong Uk recently emerged another witness.

Among those who executed "bribing operations" in the United States are Pak Tong Son, woman Pak Suk Rye with the American name of Suzie Thomson, former puppet ambassador to the United States Kim Dong Jo and Pak Jung Hi's son-in-law Han Byong Gi. Pak Tong Son is the central figure in the "bribing operation," a common object of hatred.

In a recent interview with "The New York Times," Kim Hyong Uk disclosed that in order to cover up their criminal acts the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have insisted Pak Tong Son had no connection with them. Kim Hyong Uk stated: "When I was director of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, he was my agent. I controlled Pak at that time."

He added that the man who had introduced Pak Tong Son to Pak Jung Hi to hire him as a puppet CIA operative was none other than Chong Il Gwon, present chairman of the puppet national assembly. Pak Tong Son is, so to speak, the hand-raised agent of the puppet CIA, who had been hired and tamed by traitor Pak Jung Hi himself.

Kim Hyong Uk noted that Pak Tong Son followed orders of the Pak Jung Hi clique and "received money from the Central Intelligence Agency with instructions to use it to attract the attention of U.S. congressmen."

The following facts prove that Pak Jung Hi himself directed the "bribing operations" and Pak Tong Son was his faithful servant.

According to "The Washington Post," former Representative Passman wrote in a letter dated February 20, 1973, to Pak Jung Hi that his election constituency was well-off as the south Korean "government" bought large quantities of rice, cotton and bean from the United States and he would like to carry on work in the interests of the United States and south Korea with the help of Pak Tong Son.

In his reply dated March 16 of the same year Pak Jung Hi wrote: "It is good to know that you are receiving the fullest cooperation and assistance from Pak Tong Son in this field (rice sales) and others."

In a letter to Pak Jung Hi on February 24, 1973, former Representative Gallagher, praising Pak Tong Son for his "bargaining ability," wrote that "he received personal commitments of continued U.S. military aid from U.S. Defence Secretaries Laird and Richardson."

Hanna, the then Representative, in his letter dated February 21, 1973, to Pak Jung Hi described Pak Tong Son as a "friend" of himself and Pak Jung Hi, lavishing praises on him for his "exploit." He recommended Pak Jung Hi to "strengthen the lobbying activities in the Capitol Hill."

In his reply on March 16 of the same year Pak Jung Hi wrote that it was necessary to "mobilize all supporters through all channels in addition to the normal diplomatic channel."

This "trust" earned by Pak Tong Son aroused the jealousy and disgust of Kim Dong Jo, the then puppet ambassador to the United States. This put the two servants in the relationship of rivalry.

It was at that time, according to the testimony of former chief of information of the puppet embassy in Washington Li Jae Hyon, that Pak Jung Hi sent an autograph "order" to Kim Dong Jo instructing him to cooperate with Pak Tong Son. Speaking over the U.S. CBS television, Li Jae Hyon exposed that in this "order" puppet Pak Jung Hi instructed to the following effect: "Fully cooperate with Pak Tong Son, not wrangling with him and not speaking of this or that."

The true colour of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the arch criminal in the bribery scandal, has been disclosed by the facts that the traitor directly commanded from "Chongwadae" the "bribing operations" in all their aspects.

According to the testimony of Li Jae Hyon, former head of the U.S. branch of the puppet CIA Ryang Du Won relayed Pak Jung Hi's instructions to "influence or bribe" U.S. congressmen to operatives and drove out even the puppet ambassador and ministers to the "bribing operations."

Former director of the puppet CIA Kim Hyong Uk told "The Washington Post" that Pak Jung Hi has diverted to secret Swiss bank accounts roughly 5 per cent of all foreign investments in south Korea under the name of "commission fund" and "political fund" and funnelled money into "bribing operations."

In his testimony before officials of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation toward the end of February last, Kim Sang Gun exposed that Kim Han Cho received 600,000 dollars from the puppet CIA on two occasions early in 1976 to finance the operation to influence U.S. congressmen. He further confessed that he himself handed the money to Kim Han Cho.

Kim Sang Gun added that he gave money to Kim Han Cho on the direct orders of Pak Jung Hi.

Kim Han Cho told that he was acquainted with puppet Pak Jung Hi a few years ago and met him in Seoul. It is clear from this that when the true colour of Pak Tong Son was disclosed arousing public criticism, the puppet boss had a direct contact with Kim Han Cho in Seoul to pick up a new operative for "bribing operations."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are thrown into a blue funk and an inextricable abyss by the disclosures made by their former servants of the seamy side of the bribery scandal vis-a-vis the U.S.

What hits the puppets hard is the fact that even former director of the puppet CIA Kim Hyong Uk branded the puppet CIA as "a tool for dictatorship" and demanded that the traitor Pak Jung Hi, the arch criminal in the bribery scandal, resign to clear the way for the north-south dialogue.

Rodong Sinmun Denounces Puppets' Bid to Drive Wedge between DPRK and Socialist Countries

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) June 9 in a commentary sharply lashes at the south Korean puppets for their conspiratorial plots to drive a wedge between our country and other socialist countries, impair the high international authority of our Republic and escape their international isolation.

The commentary points out:

The south Korean English "Hapdong" absurdly claimed that socialist countries are "different in their approaches" toward the Korean question and if south Korea avail itself of this and have contacts with some socialist countries it can benefit from them.

It is clear to everyone that the cock-and-bull story spread by the south Korean puppets through their subsidized news agency is part of their premeditated conspiratorial plots and a false propaganda conducted by them with much efforts and money.

This is all the more so when recalling the fact that the puppets have so far conducted a malignant smear campaign against socialist countries on the pretext of "world communist aggression."

The reports spread by the puppets through their subsidized propaganda media only betray their extreme uneasiness and thorough isolation from within and without.

The puppets' trumpeting is, in a nutshell, intended to drive a wedge between our country and other socialist countries, impair the high international authority of our Republic and get rid of their international isolation.

The commentary goes on:

"Improvement of relations" with socialist countries and so on clamoured about by the puppets isolated at home and abroad is nothing but a ridiculous attempt to hurt and undermine at all costs the relations of friendship and cooperation favourably developing between our Republic and other socialist countries with each passing day.

This sophism of the puppets is also intended to make it appear that their "regime" is "independent" and to have the division of the country legalized internationally.

This is, however, a foolish attempt and the puppets will get nothing therefrom, the commentary observes, and goes on:

The south Korean English "Hapdong" spread the false report that the puppets are seeking "contacts" with socialist countries using "services" of Yugoslavia. But this was flatly denied by Yugoslavia when she manifested her stand.

The commentary continues:

It is foolish of the south Korean puppets to try to approach socialist countries under the name of "improvement of relations."

The ridiculous behaviours of the south Korean puppet clique will only strip bare their despicable nature. With no sophism can they achieve their sinister aim.

(KCNA)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (260) 0131-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)